Airtac International Group and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and Independent Auditors' Report

Note: The translation version is intended for reference only. If any inconsistency exists between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall govern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Airtac International Group

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Airtac International Group (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's Consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 are stated as follows:

Valuation of Inventory

Please refer to Notes 4(7), and 5 to the consolidated financial statements for accounting policy on inventory valuation, and Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements for the detail of the information about the accounting items of inventory. As of December 31, 2016, inventory and the allowance for inventory devaluation was \$2,209,312 thousand and \$50,997 thousand, respectively.

Since the allowance for inventory devaluation is subject to management's judgement, which has significant uncertainty, and the result could also affect the value of inventory , it has been identified as a key audit matter.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above area included, in addition to testing relevant internal controls, the following:

- 1. We sampled the ending balance and the amount of the raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods and verify with the detail of the inventory. The total amount of the inventories is the same with that in the general ledger.
- 2. For raw materials, the latest purchasing price is verified to the latest purchasing information.
- 3. For work-in-process and finished goods, the latest selling price is verified to the latest selling information.
- 4. Verified the logicality of the aging inventory calculated by the system.
- 5. We examined the yearly plan of inventory count and participated the inventory count to evaluate the effectiveness
- 6. Re-calculated the amount of the allowance for inventory devaluation.
- 7. We determined the differences of the allowance for inventory devaluation estimated by the Group for the year ended in December 31, 2016 and 2015 of each subsidiary. Then, we analysis the variety of the significant differences of the subsidiaries.

Estimated impairment of trade receivables

Please refer to Notes 4(13), 5 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements for the detail of the information about valuation of allowance for impairment losses recognized on receivables. As of December 31, 2016, trade receivables and the allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables was \$2,672,720 thousand and \$115,537 thousand, respectively. Since the allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables is subject to management's judgement, which has significant uncertainty, and the result could also affect the value of trade receivables, it has been identified as a key audit matter.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above area included, in addition to testing relevant internal controls, the following:

- 1. We sampled the amount in all credit period of the trade receivable as of December 31, 2016. Then, we verified the supporting documents and invoices to check the credit period is correct.
- 2. We issued the conformation letter to the customers of the Group. For those who did not reply to the confirmation letter, we verified the rationality of the ending balance by checking the invoices and supporting documents.
- 3. We examined the status of the collection of trade receivables collected in 2017 to determine whether we need to estimate extra impairment loss.
- 4. We re-calculated the impairment loss to verify whether the Group estimated impairment loss of trade receivable according to their policy.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China], and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant

deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ming-Chung Hsieh and Bo-Ren Weng.

Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China February 24, 2017

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any

difference in the interpretation of the two versions, consolidated financial statements shall prevail.	the Chinese-language	independent auditors'	report and

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2016			015			
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%			
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 1,826,943	8	\$ 2,083,830	10			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 29)	1,852,023	8	1,001,937	5			
Debt investments with no active market - current (Notes 4, 8 and 31)	8,801	_	6,344	_			
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	1,209,185	5	990,146	5			
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 5, 9 and 30)	2,557,183	11	2,046,292	9			
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 5)	44,644	-	36,273	_			
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	2,158,315	10	1,964,243	9			
Other current assets (Notes 14 and 15)	198,979	1	277,775	1			
Total current assets	9,856,073	43	8,406,840	39			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4, 5 and 12)	56 050		100 900	1			
	56,858	- 51	109,809	1			
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 31)	11,768,569	51	12,082,831	56			
Goodwill (Note 4)	-	-	21,829	-			
Other intangible assets (Note 4)	77,156	l	85,805	-			
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	272,887	1	188,941	1			
Long-term prepayments for lease (Note 14)	453,520	2	126,393	1			
Other non-current assets (Note 15)	477,849	2	433,569	2			
Total non-current assets	13,106,839	_57	13,049,177	_61			
TOTAL	\$ 22,962,912	100	\$ 21,456,017	100			
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Short-term loans (Note 16)	\$ 7,811,568	34	\$ 6,385,542	30			
Short-term bills payable (Note 16)	Ψ 7,011,500	_	40,000	-			
Notes payable (Note 17)	107,265	_	43,011	_			
	454,476	2	350,092	2			
Trade payables (Note 17)	,	2		2			
Other payables (Note 18)	710,787	3	548,613	2			
Current tax liabilities (Note 4)	156,604	1	113,343	-			
Current portion of long-term loans (Notes 16 and 31)	437,268	2	460,763	2			
Other current liabilities (Note 18)	143,462	1	144,413	1			
Total current liabilities	9,821,430	43	8,085,777	<u>37</u>			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Long-term loans (Notes 16 and 31)	2,035,049	9	2,636,467	12			
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	354,236	1	296,552	2			
Accrued pension liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 19)			28,369				
Total non-current liabilities	2,389,285	10	2,961,388	<u>14</u>			
Total liabilities	12,210,715	53	11,047,165	51			
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 20)							
Share Capital	1,790,250	8	1,790,250	9			
Capital surplus	3,906,960	17	3,906,960	18			
Retained earnings	5,294,959	23	4,137,247	19			
Other equity	(351,954)	<u>(2</u>)	424,139	2			
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	10,640,215	46	10,258,596	48			
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	111,982	1	150,256	1			
Total equity	10,752,197	<u>47</u>	10,408,852	<u>49</u>			
TOTAL	<u>\$ 22,962,912</u>	100	<u>\$ 21,456,017</u>	100			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2016	2016 20		
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE Sales (Notes 4 and 30)	\$ 10,621,618	100	\$ 8,797,169	100
OPERATING COSTS Cost of goods sold (Notes 10 and 21)	(5,186,346)	<u>(49</u>)	(4,259,821)	<u>(48</u>)
GROSS PROFIT	5,435,272	51_	4,537,348	52
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 21) Selling and marketing expenses General and administrative expenses Research and development expenses Total operating expenses	(1,545,347) (836,531) (333,726) (2,715,604)	(14) (8) (3) (25)	(1,456,473) (717,881) (290,176) (2,464,530)	(17) (8) (3) (28)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	2,719,668	<u>26</u>	2,072,818	24
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 21) Other income Other gains and losses Finance costs	27,345 242,877 (141,881)	2 (1)	27,848 (172,137) (88,953)	(2) (1)
Total non-operating income and expenses	128,341	1	(233,242)	<u>(3</u>)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	2,848,009	27	1,839,576	21
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 22)	(819,959)	<u>(8</u>)	(464,490)	<u>(6</u>)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	2,028,050	<u>19</u>	1,375,086	<u>15</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefits plans Exchange differences arising on translation to	(559)	-	1,817	-
the presentation currency Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	(825,536)	(8)	(214,522)	(2)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	53,712	1	17,717 (Co	ontinued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2016		2015		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(772,383)	<u>(7</u>)	(194,988)	<u>(2</u>)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,255,667</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,098</u>	13	
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owner of the Company Non-controlling interests	\$ 1,918,675 109,375	18 1	\$ 1,367,550 7,536	16 	
	\$ 2,028,050	<u>19</u>	<u>\$ 1,375,086</u>	<u>16</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owner of the Company Non-controlling interests	\$ 1,147,123 108,544	11 1	\$ 1,171,681 <u>8,417</u>	13	
Non-controlling interests	100,544	1	<u></u>		
	<u>\$ 1,255,667</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,098</u>	<u>13</u>	
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 23) Basic Diluted	\$ 10.72 \$ 10.70		\$ 7.64 \$ 7.63		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. (Concluded)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

				Eq	uity Attributable to	Owners of the Comp	any					
				•		•	•		Equity			
	Share			Capital Surplus			l Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating	Remeasurement			
	Shares (In Thousands)	Ordinary Shares	Organization Reconstruction	Organization Additional Reconstruction Paid-in Capital Dona	Donations	Unappropriated Earnings	Special Reserve	Foreign Operations	of Defined Benefits Plans Total	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2015	170,500	\$ 1,705,000	\$ 704,640	\$ 3,160,768	\$ 41,552	\$ 3,640,591	\$ 32,756	\$ 615,843	\$ 4,165	\$ 9,905,315	\$ 152,498	\$ 10,057,813
Appropriation of 2014 earnings Special reserve reversed under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC Cash dividends distributed by the Company	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	(44,718) (818,400)	44,718	-	- -	(818,400)	- -	- (818,400)
Share dividends distributed by the Company	8,525	85,250	-	-	-	(85,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,659)	(10,659)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	1,367,550	-	-	-	1,367,550	7,536	1,375,086
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015, net of income tax					_			(196,843)	974	(195,869)	881	(194,988)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015	_	_			_	1,367,550	_	(196,843)	974	1,171,681	8,417	1,180,098
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	179,025	1,790,250	704,640	3,160,768	41,552	4,059,773	77,474	419,000	5,139	10,258,596	150,256	10,408,852
Special reserve under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC	-	-	-	-	-	12,545	(12,545)	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of 2015 earnings Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(716,100)	-	-	-	(716,100)	-	(716,100)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,605)	(24,605)
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	(44,863)	-	(6,052)	1,511	(49,404)	(52,219)	(101,623)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69,994)	(69,994)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	1,918,675	-	-	-	1,918,675	109,375	2,028,050
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016, net of income tax	_	_	_		_	_	_	(771,164)	(388)	(771,552)	(831)	(772,383)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016				_		1,918,675		(771,164)	(388)	1,147,123	108,544	1,255,667
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	<u>179,025</u>	\$ 1,790,250	\$ 704,640	\$ 3,160,768	<u>\$ 41,552</u>	\$ 5,230,030	<u>\$ 64,929</u>	<u>\$ (358,216)</u>	\$ 6,262	\$ 10,640,215	<u>\$ 111,982</u>	<u>\$ 10,752,197</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 2,848,009	\$ 1,839,576
Adjustments for:	\$\(\begin{array}{c} \blue{\pi}, \text{0.10,000} \\ \text{0.10} \\	Ψ 1,000,010
Depreciation expenses	750,694	630,925
Amortization expenses	15,760	15,649
Impairment loss recognized on trade receivables	29,837	45,443
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(47,851)	(30,606)
Finance costs	141,881	88,953
Interest income	(27,345)	(27,848)
Share of losses of associates	7,737	11,559
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(516,392)	8,354
Write-down of inventories	29,860	15,876
Impairment loss recognized on investment in subsidiaries	45,214	· -
Net loss on foreign currency exchange	304,183	210,387
Amortization of prepayments for lease	3,139	3,222
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	,	,
Increase in notes receivable	(308,897)	(2,766)
Increase in trade receivables	(727,261)	(356,897)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(11,086)	99,708
Increase in inventories	(395,992)	(179,755)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	61,086	(96,236)
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(6,969)	-
Increase in notes payable	70,900	38,055
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	137,872	(39,734)
Increase in other payables	215,833	22,215
Increase in other current liabilities	10,478	50,766
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(28,369)	(972)
Cash generated from operations	2,602,321	2,345,874
Interest received	26,680	27,814
Interest paid	(141,542)	(86,028)
Income tax paid	(784,482)	(551,180)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,702,977	1,736,480
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets designated as at fair value through		
profit or loss	(8,427,388)	(5,848,462)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets designated as at fair value	, , ,	, , , ,
through profit or loss	7,502,975	5,645,744
Purchase of debt investments with no active market	(5,488)	(68,781)
Proceeds on sale of debt investments with no active market	2,403	125,803
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiaries	-	100,000
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,545,529)	(2,467,544)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,047,511	14,508
		(Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2016	2015
Increase in refundable deposits	(17,704)	(18,063)
Decrease in refundable deposits	12,671	9,416
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(12,442)	(22,280)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(67,647)	-
Increase in prepayments for lease	(357,152)	-
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25)	(101,623)	_
Net cash used in investing activities	_(1,969,413)	(2,529,659)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term loans	1,494,472	859,188
Repayments of short-term bills payable	(40,000)	(30,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans	-	1,195,120
Repayments of long-term loans	(627,244)	(23,073)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(716,100)	(818,400)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(24,605)	(10,659)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(69,994)	_
Net cash generated from financing activities	16,529	1,172,176
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(6,980)	60,112
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(256,887)	439,109
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,083,830	1,644,721
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	\$ 1,826,943	\$ 2,083,830 (Concluded)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 and 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL

Airtac International Group (the "Company," the Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Group") was incorporated on September 16, 2009 in British Cayman Islands under reorganization mainly for the purpose of applying for listing on Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE"). Admire Fame International Limited ("Admire Fame"), the Company's parent company decided on December 23, 2009 with the approval of the shareholders to convert all stocks of Admire Fame to the stocks of the Company at the ratio of 1:1 (referred to as "stock swap" hereunder), and decided to dissolve and liquidate Admire Fame in 2010. Following the stock swap and reorganization, the Company becomes the holding company of a group of enterprises and engages in investment. The main businesses of other companies under the Group are set out in Note 11.

The Company's stocks were listed on TWSE in December 2010.

The functional currency of the Company is RMB. For greater comparability and consistency of financial reporting, the consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars since the Company's stocks are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and issued on February 24, 2017.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2017

Rule No. 1050050021 and Rule No. 1050026834 issued by the FSC stipulated that starting January 1, 2017, the Group should apply the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC (collectively, the "IFRSs") issued by the IASB and endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2017.

Effective Dete

	Effective Date
New IFRSs	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	July 1, 2014 (Note 2)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	January 1, 2016 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28"Investment Entities:	January 1, 2016
Applying the Consolidation Exception"	

	Effective Date
New IFRSs	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendment to IFRS 11 "Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in	January 1, 2016
Joint Operations"	
Amendment to IAS 1 "Disclosure Initiative"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 "Clarification of Acceptable	January 1, 2016
Methods of Depreciation and Amortization"	
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 "Agriculture: Bearer Plants"	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 19 "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee	July 1, 2014
Contributions"	
Amendment to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets: Recoverable Amount	January 1, 2014
Disclosures for Non-financial Assets"	
Amendment to IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of	January 1, 2014
Hedge Accounting"	
IFRIC 21 "Levies"	January 1, 2014

Effective Date

- Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.
- Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 2 applies to share-based payment transactions with grant date on or after July 1, 2014; the amendment to IFRS 3 applies to business combinations with acquisition date on or after July 1, 2014; the amendment to IFRS 13 is effective immediately; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
- Note 3: The amendment to IFRS 5 is applied prospectively to changes in a method of disposal that occur in annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Except for the following, the initial application of the above New or amended IFRSs in 2017 would not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies:

1) Amendment to IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets"

In issuing IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", the IASB made consequential amendment to the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", introducing a requirement to disclose in every reporting period the recoverable amount of an asset or each cash-generating unit. The amendment clarifies that such disclosure of recoverable amounts is required only when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. Furthermore, the Group is required to disclose the discount rate used in measurements of the recoverable amount based on fair value less costs of disposal measured using a present value technique.

2) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle

Several standards including IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment", IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were amended in this annual improvement.

3) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-2013 Cycle

Several standards, including IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40 "Investment Property", were amended in this annual improvement.

The scope in IFRS 13 of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis was amended to clarify that it includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, IAS 39 or IFRS 9, even those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within IAS 32. The Group entered into [crude oil] purchase contracts that could be settled net in cash. When the amended IFRS 13 becomes effective in 2017, the Group will elect to measure the fair value of those contracts on a net basis retrospectively.

4) Amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers

The amendments include additions of several accounting items and requirements for disclosures of impairment of non-financial assets as a consequence of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2017. In addition, as a result of the post implementation review of IFRSs in Taiwan, the amendments also include emphasis on certain recognition and measurement considerations and add requirements for disclosures of related party transactions and goodwill.

The amendments stipulate that other companies or institutions of which the chairman of the board of directors or president serves as the chairman of the board of directors or the president, or is the spouse or second immediate family of the chairman of the board of directors or president of the Group are deemed to have a substantive related party relationship, unless it can be demonstrated that no control, joint control, or significant influence exists. Furthermore, the amendments require the disclosure of the names of the related parties and the relationship with whom the Group has significant transaction. If the transaction or balance with a specific related party is 10% or more of the Group's respective total transaction or balance, such transaction should be separately disclosed by the name of each related party.

Except for the above impacts, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group continues assessing other possible impacts that application of the aforementioned amendments and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose these other impacts when the assessment is completed.

b. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Group has not applied the following IFRSs by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC. The FSC accounced that the Group should apply IFRS 15 starting January 1, 2018. As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the FSC has not announced the effective dates of other new IFRSs.

	Effective Date
New IFRSs	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle	Note 2
Amendment to IFRS 2 "Classification and Measurement of Share-based	January 1, 2018
Payment Transactions"	
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with	January 1, 2018
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts"	
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2018

	Effective Date
New IFRSs	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS	January 1, 2018
9 and Transition Disclosures"	
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets	To be determined by IASB
between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	
IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	January 1, 2018
Amendment to IFRS 15 "Clarifications to IFRS 15"	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IAS 7 "Disclosure Initiative"	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12 "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for	January 1, 2017
Unrealized Losses"	
Amendments to IAS 40 "Transfers of investment property"	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance	January 1, 2018
Consideration"	

Effective Date

- Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.
- Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 12 is retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017; the amendment to IAS 28 is retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

1) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

Recognition and measurement of financial assets

With regards to financial assets, all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Under IFRS 9, the requirement for the classification of financial assets is stated below.

For the Group's debt instruments that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, their classification and measurement are as follows:

- (a) For debt instruments, if they are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, the financial assets are measured at amortized cost and are assessed for impairment continuously with impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, if any. Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method:
- (b) For debt instruments, if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and are assessed for impairment. Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method, and other gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Except for above, all other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent

changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss. No subsequent impairment assessment is required.

The impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires that impairment loss on financial assets is recognized by using the "Expected Credit Losses Model". The credit loss allowance is required for financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, contract assets arising from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", certain written loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, a loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group takes into account the expected credit losses on initial recognition in calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate. Subsequently, any changes in expected losses are recognized as a loss allowance with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

2) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, and will supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations.

When applying IFRS 15, an entity shall recognize revenue by applying the following steps:

- (a) Identify the contract with the customer;
- (b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- (c) Determine the transaction price;
- (d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- (e) Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

When IFRS 15 is effective, an entity may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

3) IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a

number of related interpretations.

Under IFRS 16, if the Group is a lessee, it shall recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance sheets except for low-value and short-term leases. The Group may elect to apply the accounting method similar to the accounting for operating lease under IAS 17 to the low-value and short-term leases. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Group should present the depreciation expense charged on the right-of-use asset separately from interest expense accrued on the lease liability; interest is computed by using effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities; cash payments for interest portion are classified within [operating activities/financing activities].

The application of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the accounting of the Group as lessor.

When IFRS 16 becomes effective, the Group may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

4) Amendments to IAS 12 "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"

The amendment clarifies that the difference between the carrying amount of the debt instrument measured at fair value and its tax base gives rise to a temporary difference, even though there are unrealized losses on that asset, irrespective of whether the Group expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by holding it and collecting contractual cash flows.

In addition, in determining whether to recognize a deferred tax asset, the Group should assess a deductible temporary difference in combination with all of its other deductible temporary differences, unless the tax law restricts the utilization of losses to deduction against income of a specific type, in which case, a deductible temporary difference is assessed in combination only with other deductible temporary differences of the appropriate type. The amendment also stipulates that, when determining whether to recognize a deferred tax asset, the estimate of probable future taxable profit may include some of the Group's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the Group will achieve this, and that the estimate for future taxable profit should exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.

5) Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

Several standards, including IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," were amended in this annual improvement.

6) IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"

IAS 21 stipulated that a foreign currency transaction shall be recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. IFRIC 22 further explains that the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability from payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuingly assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is complete.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if

- an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

See Note 11 and Table 2 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main business).

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after re-assessment, the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the

acquirer's previously held interests in the acquiree, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of the measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

f. Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or branches operations in other countries or currencies used different with the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

g. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made item by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average.

h. Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group's share of equity of associates attributable to the Group.

Any cost of acquisition in excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a Group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Group' consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

i. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment loss.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such properties are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each part of a property, plant and equipment item that is significant to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are audited at the end of each reporting period, with any changes in estimates accounted for prospectively.

Any gain or loss on the disposal or retirement of a property, plant and equipment item is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributable goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

k. Intangible Assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life residual value, and amortization method are audited at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Group expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life. When the Group has a right to charge for usage of concession infrastructure (as a consideration for providing construction service in a service concession arrangement), it recognizes an intangible asset at fair value upon initial recognition. The intangible asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

1. Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units in case of the Group can use a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation, otherwise, corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

m. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis/settlement date basis.

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables.

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- i) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- ii) The financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire hybrid (combined) contract can be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables (including trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and debt investments with no active market) system using the effective interest method at amortized cost amount after deduction of impairment loss is measured by the extent of the interest of short-term receivables are recognized non-materiality except in the case.

Cash equivalents include self-made within three months from the date of highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and very little risk of changes in value of deposits and commercial paper, used to meet short-term cash commitments.

b) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as notes and trade receivables and other receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past

experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 30 to 90 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, and other situation.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty, breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization, or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivables are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss except for uncollectible trade receivables that are written off against the allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial Liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities using the effective interest method at amortized cost measured at amortized debt instrument using the effective interest method and means to calculate the cost of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate on the debt instruments means the expected life or appropriate, a shorter period, the amount of the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received and the points are part of the overall effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts) after discounting, exactly equal to the net carrying amount of the interest rate initially recognized.

b)Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

n.Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Sales returns are recognized at the time of sale if the seller can reliably estimate future returns and recognizes a liability for returns based on previous experience and relevant factors.

1)Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b) The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

- d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- e) The transaction costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably.

2) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established and if it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

o. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

q. Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

r. Retirement Benefit Costs

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings/other equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant plan amendments, settlements, or other significant one-off events

s. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1)Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax at 10% of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. If the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, the

resulting deferred tax asset or liability is not recognized. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognized on taxable temporary difference arising from initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward and unused tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated

assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are audited on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Estimated impairment of notes and trade receivables and other receivables

When there is objective evidence that an impairment indicator, the combined company will consider the estimation of future cash flows. The amount of impairment loss based on the carrying amount of the asset and the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the effective discounted at the original interest rate of the financial asset between the measure. If the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

b. Write-down of inventories

Net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value was based on current market conditions and the historical experience of selling products of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

c. Impairment of investment in the associate

The Group immediately recognizes impairment loss on its net investment in the associate when there is any indication that the investment may be impaired and the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Group's management evaluates the impairment based on the estimated future cash flow expected to be generated by the associate, including growth rate of sale and capacity of production facilities estimated by the associate's management. The Group also takes into consideration the market conditions and industry development to evaluate the appropriateness of assumptions.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		December 31, 2016		ember 31, 2015
Cash on hand	\$	2,141	\$	2,075
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,	,146,017	1	,336,102
Cash equivalent				
Time deposits with original maturities less than three				
months		678,785		745,653
	<u>\$ 1</u>	,826,943	<u>\$ 2</u>	,083,830

The market rate intervals of cash in bank and bank overdrafts at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2016	2015
Bank balance	0.001%~0.35%	0.001%~0.35%
Time deposits	1.10%~9.47%	1.48%~5.60%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial assets at FVTPL- current		
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL		
Structured deposits	<u>\$ 1,852,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,001,937</u>

The Group signed a contract of structural time deposits. The structured time deposits contract contains an embedded derivative not closely related to the host contract. The Group designated the entire contract as a financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding structured deposits were as follow:

December 31, 2016 Nature of financial		Amount of	
instrument	Contract period	the contract	Fair value
Structured deposits	2016.09.28~2017.01.04	\$ 46,170	\$ 46,556
Structured deposits	2016.10.18~2017.01.18	138,510	139,422
Structured deposits	2016.11.29~2017.03.01	138,510	138,893
Structured deposits	2016.12.01~2017.03.01	92,340	92,583
Structured deposits	2016.12.07~2017.02.07	46,170	46,266
Structured deposits	2016.12.27~2017.02.27	69,255	69,280
Structured deposits	2016.12.27~2017.01.10	46,170	46,184
Structured deposits	2016.12.28~2017.01.04	46,170	46,179
Structured deposits	2016.09.28~2017.01.04	92,340	93,113
Structured deposits	2016.12.19~2017.03.20	253,935	254,202
Structured deposits	2016.12.09~2017.01.04	138,510	138,727
Structured deposits	2016.10.10~2017.01.10	138,510	139,521
Structured deposits	2016.12.08~2017.03.08	115,425	115,654
Structured deposits	2016.12.20~2017.02.20	138,510	138,644
Structured deposits	2016.12.27~2017.01.10	115,425	115,458

Nature of financial instrument	Contract period	Amount of the contract	Fair value
Structured deposits	2016.12.28~2017.01.05	92,340	92,357
		\$ 1,846,800	<u>\$ 1,852,023</u>
December 31, 2015 Nature of financial instrument	Contract period	Amount of the contract	Fair value
Structured deposits	2015.11.04~2016.01.04	\$ 49,950	\$ 50,239
Structured deposits	2015.11.12~2016.01.12	99,900	100,396
Structured deposits	2015.11.17~2016.01.18	99,900	100,346
Structured deposits	2015.11.25~2016.01.25	174,825	175,463
Structured deposits	2015.12.04~2016.03.04	99,900	100,173
Structured deposits	2015.12.07~2016.03.07	49,950	50,072
Structured deposits	2015.12.09~2016.03.09	149,850	150,184
Structured deposits	2015.12.09~2016.03.09	74,925	75,092
Structured deposits	2015.12.25~2016.02.15	99,900	100,062
Structured deposits	2015.12.31~2016.03.01	99,000	99,910
		\$ 999,000	<u>\$ 1,001,937</u>

8. DEBT INVESTMENTS WITH NO ACTIVE MARKET-CURRENT

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		
Time deposits with original maturities more than					
three months	\$	8,801	<u>\$</u>	6,344	

The market interest rates of the time deposits with original maturity more than 3 months were $0.35\% \sim 3.25\%$ and 3.25% per annum as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Refer to Note 31 for information relating to debt investments with no active market pledged as security.

9. NOTES RECEIVABLE AND TRADE RECEIVABLES

December 31,	December 31,
2016	2015

|--|

Notes receivable	\$	1,209,481	\$	990,578
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(296)	(432)
-	<u>\$</u>	1,209,185	<u>\$</u>	990,146
<u>Trade receivables</u>				
Trade receivables	\$	2,672,720	\$	2,150,109
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(115,537)	(103,817)
	\$	2,557,183	\$	2,046,292

The average credit period on sales of goods was from 30 to 90 days. The Group recognized an allowance for impairment loss of 100% against all receivables over 730 days because historical experience had been that receivables that are past due beyond 730 days were not recoverable. Allowance for impairment loss were recognized against trade receivables between 30 days and 730 days based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

Before accepting any new customer, the Group will assess the potential customer's credit quality and set the credit line of the customer. Inspect credit line and rating of customers regularly.

The Group serves a large consumer base; therefore, the concentration of credit risk is limited.

There is no trade receivables balances that were past due at the end of the reporting period.

Age of individually impaired trade receivables was as follow:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2016	2015
0 ~90 days	\$ 2,008,406	\$ 1,535,320
91~180 days	475,552	397,669
Over than 180 days	<u>118,762</u>	217,120
	\$ 2,672,72 <u>0</u>	\$ 2,150,109

The above aging of trade receivables was presented based on the invoice date.

Movements in the allowance for impairment loss recognized on the notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

For the Year ended December 31	
2016	2015

Balance at January 1	\$	104,249	\$	66,811
Add: Allowance for impairment losses recognized on				
receivables		29,837		45,443
Less: Amounts written off as uncollectible	(9,273)	(6,536)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(8,980)	(_	1,469)
Balance at December 31	\$	115,833	\$	104,246

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31,	December 31,
	2016	2015
Raw materials	\$ 628,155	\$ 526,914
Finished goods	917,395	868,376
Work in progress	612,765	<u>568,953</u>
	<u>\$2,158,315</u>	<u>\$1,964,243</u>

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the allowance for inventory devaluation was \$50,997 thousand and \$36,402 thousand, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$5,186,346 thousand and \$4,259,821 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included inventory write-downs of \$29,860 thousand and \$15,876 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included loss on disposal of inventory of \$13,488 thousand and \$10,941 thousand, respectively.

11. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

		Proportion of Ownership	
		December 31,	December
Investor	Investee	2016	31, 2015
Airtac International Group	Airtac Trading (Hong Kong) Limited	100	100
	Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	100	100
	Instant Reach International Limited	100	100
	Airtac Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	100	100
Airtac Trading (Hong Kong) Limited	Jianliang (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	-	100
Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd.	100	100
	Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd.	100	100
	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	100	100
	Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd.	100	100
Instant Reach International Limited	ATC (Italia) S.R.L.	100	100
	Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd.	69.44	53.66
Airtac Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	100	100

		Proportion of	Proportion of Ownership	
		December 31,	December	
Investor	Investee	2016	31, 2015	
	Airtac Co., Ltd.	100	100	
	Airtac USA Corporation	100	-	
Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	
	Airtac Industrial (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	100	100	
Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Airtac Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd.	100	-	

- 1) Airtac Trading (Hong Kong) Limited, Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited, Instant Reach International Limited and Airtac Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. are primarily holding companies.
- 2) Jianliang (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd. was established on September 11, 2006 with an operation period of 30 years and engages primarily in the wholesale and agency of industrial control components, pneumatic components, hydraulic components, pneumatic whole set equipment, wind power tools, electric tools, low-voltage electric appliances, and hand tools, import and export of the aforementioned products and support services.

 Jianliang (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd. completed the liquidation procedure on August 31, 2016.
- 3) Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd. was established on August 16, 2001 with an operation period of 50 years, and engages primarily in the production of pneumatic and hydraulic components, Actuator components, air preparation components, and pneumatic accessories. Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd. (previously Guangzhou Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd.) was established on December 31, 2006 with an operation period of 50 years, and engages primarily in the production of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, Actuator components, air preparation components, and pneumatic accessories. Airtac (China) Co., Ltd. primarily in the production, R&D, distribution, storage of industrial con was established on May 6, 2011 with an operation period of 50 years, and engages troll components, pneumatic components, hydraulic components, pneumatic whole set equipment, wind power tools, electric tools, low-voltage electric appliances, and hand tools, import and export of the aforementioned products and support services. Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd. primarily in the production, distribution, storage of industrial con was established on July 2, 2015 with an operation period of 50 years, and engages troll components, pneumatic components, hydraulic components, pneumatic whole set equipment, wind power tools, electric tools, low-voltage electric appliances, and hand tools, import and export of the aforementioned products and support services.
- 4) Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd. was established on May 9, 1989 and engages primarily in the processing and sales of machinery and automated machines, manufacturing, processing and sales of hydraulic/pneumatic parts and components, and import and export trade of the aforementioned products.

ATC (Italia) S.R.L. was established on June 10, 2008 and engages primarily in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components.

To centralize the stock right, the board of directors passed a proposal in its meeting on March 25, 2016 to acquire 15.78% of shares of Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd. The transaction price is \$101,623 thousand in cash and has been paid in April 2016. The ownership of Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd. held by the Group is increased from 53.66% to 69.44%.

To adjust the organization structure of the Company, the shareholders' meeting of Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd. approved to reduce capital on September 12, 2016. The capital reduction plan involve the cancellation of \$10 per share or 97.57% of paid-in capital. The company received \$159,006 thousand in cash of capital reduction.

The shareholders' meeting of Airtac Industrial Co. Ltd. approved to transfer the value of the employees of Airtac Industrial Co. Ltd. to Airtac International Group Taiwan Branch by assignment of business. The transferee pay the price by which is determined the outside appraisal report the cash. The transaction price is \$6,247 thousand.

- 5) Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. was established on August 11, 2011 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components. Airtac Co., Ltd. was established on April 18, 2013 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components. Airtac USA Corporation was established on November 4, 2016 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components.
- 6) Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. was established on July 16, 2013 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components. Airtac Industrial (Thailand) Co., Ltd. was established on April 21, 2015 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components.
- 7) Guangdong Airtac Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd. was established on November 30, 2016 and engages in the production and sales of pneumatic and hydraulic control components, actuators, air preparation units, pneumatic auxiliary components.

12.INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

<u>Investments in associates</u>

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<u>Unlisted company</u>		
AMA Tech Corp.	<u>\$ 56,858</u>	<u>\$ 109,809</u>

As the end of the reporting period, the proportion of ownership and voting rights in associates held by the Group were as follows:

Name of Associate	Nature of Activities	Main Operating Place	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
AMA	Research and	Tucheng District,		
Tech Corp.	develop of key- components for automatic	New Taipei City		
	equipment		20%	20%

At January 28, 2015, AMA Tech Corp, investee of the Group, implement cash capital reduction through \$10 per share to shareholders. The capital reduction ratio was 50%, and the Group received \$100,000 thousand with capital reduction by returning cash.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of the Group's interests in listed investments were higher than their respective recoverable amount. The management of the Group carried out impairment review by comparing their respective recoverable amount with the carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an investment in an associate is assessed for each associate. Based on the assessments, the recoverable amounts of the Group's interests in AMA Tech Corp. was less than their carrying amounts. Hence, impairment losses of \$45,214 thousand was recognized in profit or loss for the nine months ended December 31, 2016.

Impairment loss recognized on the Group's investments in associates was as follows:

		December 31				
Name of Associate	2016	2015				
AMA Tech Corp.	<u>\$ 45,214</u>	<u>\$</u>				

The investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was based on the associates' financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

Aggregate information of associates are followed:

	December 31			
	2016 20			
Total assets	\$ 299,297	\$ 354,331		
Total liabilities	\$ 15,007	<u>\$ 31,357</u>		

For the Year ended December 31

	2016	2015		
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 51,849</u>	\$ 7,608		
Net Loss	(\$ 38,684)	<u>(\$ 57,794)</u>		

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportatio n Equipment	Office facilities and other equipment	Property in construction	Total
Cost Palaman at January 1, 2015	A 4 040 047	# 4.7co.odo	# 2.220.210	* 255.454	ф о гт о г о	# 2.250.505	# 10 c10 100
Balance at January 1, 2015 Additions	\$ 1,049,016	\$ 4,760,010	\$ 3,230,219	\$ 257,454	\$ 957,029	\$ 2,358,705	\$ 12,612,433
Disposals	-	9,360	809,163	65,947	208,450	1,360,349	2,453,269
Reclassification	-	(1,200) 467,325	(53,112) 3,329	(3,647) 1,729	(34,277) (30,181)	(936) (442,993)	(93,172) (791)
Effect of foreign currency	-	467,323	3,329	1,729	(30,181)	(442,993)	(791)
exchange differences		(91,497)	(80,837)	(16,625)	(18,905)	(12,275)	(220,139)
Balance at December 31,		((((10,905)	(12,275)	(
2015	\$ 1.049.016	\$ 5.143.998	\$ 3.908.762	\$ 304.858	\$ 1.082.116	\$ 3.262.850	\$ 14.751.600
	Ψ 1,012,010	<u> </u>	Ψ 0,200,702	Ψ 501,050	<u>Ψ 1,00,2,110</u>	<u>Ψ 0,202,000</u>	<u>Ψ 11// 01/00//</u>
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 566,192	\$ 1,039,610	\$ 124,342	\$ 452,548	\$ -	\$ 2,182,692
Depreciation expenses	-	130,026	295,636	58,269	146,994	-	630,925
Disposals	-	(560)	(38,406)	(2,988)	(28,356)	-	(70,310)
Reclassification	-	3,399	-	159	(3,558)	-	-
Effect of foreign currency							
exchange differences		(19,948)	(39,629)	(15,226)	265		(74,538)
Balance at December 31,							
2015	<u>\$</u>	\$ 679,109	<u>\$ 1,257,211</u>	<u>\$ 164,556</u>	<u>\$ 567,893</u>	\$ -	\$ 2,668,769
Carrying amount at							
December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,049,016</u>	<u>\$ 4,464,889</u>	<u>\$ 2,651,551</u>	<u>\$ 140,302</u>	<u>\$ 514,223</u>	<u>\$ 3,262,850</u>	<u>\$ 12,082,831</u>
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 1,049,016	¢ = 142,000	\$ 3,908,762	\$ 304,858	\$ 1,082,116	\$ 3,262,850	¢ 14.751.600
Additions	1,031	\$ 5,143,998 72,239	938,499	\$ 504,858 17,861	138,205	\$ 3,262,850 376,733	\$ 14,751,600 1,544,838
Disposals	(159,958)	(426,523)	(132,446)	(38,733)	(95,325)	370,733	(852,985)
Reclassification	(139,936)	3,231,101	70,828	9,682	34,655	(3,346,266)	(632,963)
Effect of foreign currency	-	3,231,101	70,626	9,002	34,000	(3,340,200)	-
exchange differences	_	(363,051)	(312,478)	(14,609)	(78,044)	(46,771)	(814,953)
Balance at December 31,		((((((
2016	\$ 890,356	\$ 7,657,764	\$ 4,473,165	\$ 279,059	\$ 1,081,607	\$ 246,546	\$ 14,628,500
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 679,109	\$ 1,257,211	\$ 164,556	\$ 567,893	\$ -	\$ 2,668,769
Depreciation expenses	-	183,997	350,280	53,107	163,310	-	750,694
Disposals	-	(114,137)	(97,683)	(29,735)	(80,311)	-	(321,866)
Reclassification	-	-	-	194	(194)	-	-
Effect of foreign currency							
exchange differences		(45,064)	(121,842)	(19,770)	(50,990)		(237,666)
Balance at December 31,							
2016	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ 703,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,387,966</u>	<u>\$ 168,352</u>	\$ 599,708	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ 2,859,931</u>
Carrying amount at							
December 31, 2016	\$ 890,356	\$ 6,953,859	\$ 3,085,199	\$ 110,707	\$ 481,899	\$ 246,546	\$ 11,768,569
December 31, 2010	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 3,065,199</u>	$\varphi = 110,707$	ψ 401,099	$\frac{y}{\sqrt{240,040}}$	ψ 11,/00,009

The Group disposed the plant located in Baiyun district in Guangzhou city in June 2016. The carrying amount of the plant was \$50,318 thousand and the Group recognized \$175,190 thousand of gain in profit or loss when disposed the plant.

The Group disposed the plant located in Tucheng district in New Taipei city in September 2016. The carrying amount of the plant was \$441,449 thousand and the

Group recognized \$358,551 thousand of gain in profit or loss when disposed the plant.

There was no impairment indication for property, plant and equipment. The Group did not recognize any impairment loss for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The above items of property, plant and equipment were depreciated on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset:

Buildings and structures	
Main Buildings	40-50 years
Engineering systems	10 -2 0 years
Machinery and equipment	4-20 years
Transportation equipment	2-5 years
Office equipment and other	
equipment	2-15 years

Refer to Note 31 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged by the Group to secure bank loans.

14. PREPAYMENTS FOR LEASE

	December 31,	December 31,		
	2016			
Current asset	<u>\$ 3,346</u>	\$ 3,198		
Non-current asset	\$ 453,520	\$ 126,393		

The prepayments for leases is applicable to the land use right located in Mainland China.

15. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Current				
Excess VAT paid	\$	73,734	\$	185,614
Prepayments		47,997		29,88!
Prepaid tax expenses		25,729		11,686
Prepaid expenses		48,096		45,589
Prepayments for lease		3,346		3,198
Others		72		1,803
	\$	198,979	\$	277,775
Non-current			· <u> </u>	
Prepayments for equipment	\$	441,63!	\$	408,107
Refundable deposits		29,24!		25,462
Net defined benefit assets		6,969		
	\$	477,849	\$	433,569

16. LOANS

(1) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<u>Unsecured loans</u>		
Line of credit loans	<u>\$ 7,811,568</u>	\$ 6,385,542

The range of interest rate on bank loans was 1.02%-2.25% and 0.95%-1.63% per annum as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Short-term bills payable

	December 31,	December 31,	
	2016	2015	
Commercial paper	<u>\$</u>	\$ 40,000	

Outstanding short-term bills payable were as follows: December 31, 2015

Promissory Institutions	ominal nount	Disc amo		rying lount	Interest rate
Taiwan Finance	\$ 25,000	\$	 \$	25,000	0.90%
Grand Bills	 15,000		 	15,000	0.82%
	\$ 40,000	\$	 \$	40,000	

The payables of the commercial paper have not been discounted, because the effect was not material.

(3) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Secured loans		
Repay principal between November, 2008 and August, 2023		
based on annuity method and pay interest on a monthly		
basis. (1.580%) Repay in September 2016 in advance.	\$ -	\$ 189,976
Between May, 2014 and May 2019 (with interest rate of 1.790%)	2,477,852	2,915,120
Total	2,477,852	3,105,096
Deduct: Current portion	(437,268)	(460,763)
Deduct: Syndication loan charge fee	(5,535)	(7,866)
Long-term loans	\$ 2,035,049	<u>\$ 2,636,467</u>

In April, 2014, the Group signed a \$2,950,000 thousand syndicated loan (the Loan) with Mega International Commercial Bank and 7 other participating banks. The Loan is effective in 18 months after the first draw and the undrawn facilities will be automatically cancelled as the effective term terminated. The principal will be payable after two years from the first draw, May 15, 2014, in 7 semiannually installments. The first to the sixth installment will be calculated at a repayable amount equal to 7.5% of the outstanding principal prior to the day before the first

installment and the 55% remainder principal will be repaid in full on the maturity date. Pursuant to the loan agreement, financial ratios must comply with predetermined financial covenants on December 31, 2014.

Refer to Note 31 for the information relating to the Group's assets pledged as collateral bank loans.

17. NOTES PAYABLE AND TRADE PAYABLES

The Group's average credit terms of purchasing goods is 90 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within pre-agreed credit terms.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Current				
Other payables				
Payables for purchase of equipment	\$	104,37	\$	113,63
Salaries and bonus		561,03		382,78
Others		45,37		52,19
	\$	710,78	\$	548,613
Other current liabilities				
Other taxes	\$	73,88	\$	67,44
Account collected in advance		61,83		70,29
Others		7,74		6,67
	\$	143,46	\$	144,41

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

Airtac Industrial Co. of the Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. Jianliang (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Airtac (China) Co., Ltd. and Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd. of the Group shall contribute amounts of a certain ratio of employees' monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund according to local regulations.

The pension costs recognized in total comprehensive income under the defined contribution plan amounted to \$153,073 thousand and \$131,831 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by Airtac Industrial Co. of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. Airtac Industrial Co. contribute amounts equal to 3% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The Group, Instant Reach International Limited, Airtac Trading (Hong Kong) Limited, Airtac Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited, ATC (Italia) S.R.L., Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd., Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd., Airtac (China) Co., Ltd., Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd., Airtac Co., Ltd., Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Airtac Industrial (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Airtac Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd. do not have retirement benefit plans.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	Decemb	December 31			
	2016	2015			
Present value of defined					
benefit obligation	\$ 3,403	\$ 40,239			
Fair value of plan assets	(10,372)	$(\underline{11,870})$			
Deficit	(6,969)	28,369			
Unrecognized past service					
cost	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _			
Net defined benefit liability	(<u>\$ 6,969)</u>	<u>\$ 28,369</u>			

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) were as follows:

Present Value		Net Defined
of the Defined		Benefit
Benefit	Fair Value of	Liability (Asset)

	Obligation	the Plan Assets	
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 40,359	(\$ 11,018)	\$ 29,341
Service cost			
Current service cost	816	-	816
Interest expense (income)	807	(226)	581
Recognized in profit or loss	1,623	(226)	1,397
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets			
(excluding amounts			
included in net interest)	-	(74)	(74)
Actuarial (gain) loss -			
changes in financial			
assumptions	1,402	-	1,402
Actuarial (gain) loss -			
experience adjustments	$(\underline{}3,145)$		(3,145)
Recognized in other			
comprehensive income	(1,743)	$(\underline{} 74)$	(1,817)
Contributions from			
employer	\$ -	(\$ 552)	(\$ 552)
Balance at December 31,			
2015	40,239	(11,870)	28,369
Service cost			
Current service cost	609	-	609
Gain on curtailment	(36,398)	-	(36,398)
Interest expense (income)	536	(182)	354
Recognized in profit or loss	(35,253_)	(182)	(<u>35,435</u>)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets			
(excluding amounts			
included in net interest)	-	99	99
Actuarial (gain) loss -			
changes in financial			
assumptions	4,853	-	4,853
Actuarial (gain) loss -			
experience adjustments	(4,393)		(<u>4,393</u>)
Recognized in other			
comprehensive income	460	99	559
Contributions from			
employer	-	(462)	(462)
Benefits paid	(2,043)	<u>2,043</u>	
Balance at December 31,			
2016	<u>\$ 3,403</u>	(\$ 10,372)	(\$ 6,969)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31		
2016	2015	
(<u>\$ 35,435)</u>	<u>\$ 1,397</u>	
e Labor Stand	ards Law, the	
-	December 2016 (\$ 35,435)	

e Group is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic/and foreign/equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government or corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31			
	2016	2015		
Discount rate(s)	1.13%	1.75%		
Expected rate(s) of salary	3.50%	3.50%		
increase				

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	Decemb	December 31			
	2016	2015			
Discount rate(s)					
0.25% increase	(<u>\$ 77</u>)	(\$ 1,403)			
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 79</u>	<u>\$ 1,467</u>			
Expected rate(s) of salary increase					
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 1,420</u>			

0.25% decrease (\$ 74) (\$ 1,365)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31			
	2016	2015		
The expected contributions				
to the plan for the next				
year	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 552</u>		
The average duration of the				
defined benefit obligation	9.2 years	14.5 years		

20. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	2016	2015
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands)	200,00	200,000
Shares authorized	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in		
thousands)	179,02	179,02
Shares issued	\$ 1,790,250	\$ 1,790,250

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends. Originally the Group's registered capital and paid-in capital was both US\$20 million. Starting on April 17, 2010, the Group's paid-in capital of US\$20 million was converted into NT\$ 647,000 thousand (in 64,700,000 shares with a par value of NT\$ 10 per share) at the exchange rate of 1:32.35. The Group held a general shareholders' meeting on June 29, 2010, in which, the shareholders approved a proposal to capitalize NT\$ 683,000 thousand of capital surplus passed by the board of directors in its meeting on May 27, 2010. The capitalization resulted in the issue of 68,300,000 shares with a par value of NT\$ 10 per share. On October 20, 2010, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue 17,000 thousand ordinary shares, with a par value of NT\$10 each. The shareholders approved a proposal to capitalize 10,500,000 new shares of capital surplus with a par value of NT\$ 10 per share passed by the board of directors in its meeting on May 22, 2013. On August 12, 2013, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue 10,000 thousand ordinary shares, with a par value of NT\$10 each, for consideration of NT\$196 per share, which increase the share capital issued and fully paid to \$1,705,000 thousand. The Company's shareholders also resolved to issue share dividends from retained earnings of \$85,250 thousand in the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2015, which increase the share capital issued and fully paid to \$1,790,250 thousand.

b. Retained earnings and dividend policy

In accordance with the amendments to the Company Act in May 2015, the recipients of dividends and bonuses are limited to shareholders and do not include employees. The shareholders held their regular meeting on May 18, 2016 and had resolved amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles"), particularly the amendment to the policy on dividend distribution and the addition of the policy on distribution of employees' compensation.

According to the new retained earnings distribution policy in the revised Article of Incorporation of the Company, if the Company has earning upon settlement for a fiscal year, after taxes are paid by law and accumulated deficits are set off, ten percent shall be appropriated as legal earning reserves; however, if the amount of the legal earning reserves has attained the amount of paid-in capital of the Company, no further appropriation shall be made. The remainder shall be appropriated or reversed as special earning reserves. If there still has balance, considering together with accumulated undistributed earnings, the board of directors shall prepare the proposal for earning distribution, which shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution of distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. At least 50% of the balance of net income less accumulated deficit, legal reserve and special reserve should be appropriated as dividends. The cash dividends should be at least 10% of total dividends declared. For the revised policy of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, please refer to Note 21 f. Employee Benefits Expense.

The Company appropriates or reverses a special reserve in accordance with Rule No. 1010012865 and Rule No. 1010047490 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012 and the directive entitled "Questions and Answers on Special Reserves Appropriated Following the Adoption of IFRSs". Distributions can be made out of any subsequent reversal of the debit to other equity items.

The appropriations of earnings for 2015 and 2014 approved in the shareholders' meetings on May 18, 2016 and May 28, 2015 were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings			Dividends Per Share (NT\$)				
	For	Year 2015	For	Year 2014	For Y	ear 2015	For	Year 2014
Special reserve provided	\$	-	\$	44,718	\$	_	\$	_
Special reserve reversed		12,545		-		-		-
Cash dividends		716,100		818,400		4		4.8
Stock dividends		-		85,250		-		0.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2016 had been proposed by the board of directors on February 24, 2016. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriatio Dividends Appropriatio Per Share n of Earnings (NT\$)		
Special reserve provided	\$ 4	13,48% \$	
Cash dividends	98	34,696	5.5

c. Other equity items

Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2016	2015		
Balance at January 1	\$ 419,000	\$ 615,843		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(771,164)	(201,055)		
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in				
subsidiaries	(6,052)	-		
Share of exchange difference of associates				
accounted for using the equity method		4,212		
Balance at December 31	(<u>\$ 358,216</u>)	<u>\$ 419,000</u>		

The relating exchange differences arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations which are translated from the functional currency to expression currency (i.e. NTD) are recognized in exchange differences on translating foreign operations of other comprehensive income.

21. NET PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Net income from continuing operations includes:

a. Other income

		For the Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015		
Interest revenue Bank deposits	<u>\$ 27,345</u>	\$ 27,848		

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year ended			
	December 31 2016 2015			
Net foreign exchange losses Net gain arising on financial assets designated as at	(\$ 348,374) 47,851	(\$ 291,933) 30,606		

	For the Ye			
	2016	2015		
FVTPL Government grants Gain (Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment Share of the loss of associates (Note 12) Impairment loss on investments in associates Others	81,120 516,392 (7,737) (45,214) (1,161) \$ 242,877	108,686 (8,354) (11,559) - 417 (\$ 172,137)		
c. Financial costs				
	For the Y	ear ended		
		nber 31		
	2016	2015		
Interest on bank loans	<u>\$ 141,881</u>	<u>\$ 88,953</u>		
Information about capitalized interest was as follows:				
	For the Year ended December 31			
	2016	2015		
Capitalized interest Capitalized interest rate	\$ 12,031 1.79%	\$ 40,464 1.79%		
d.Depreciation and amortization				
	For the Y	ear ended		
		nber 31		
	2016	2015		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 750,694	\$ 630,925		
Intangible assets	15,760	15,649		
	<u>\$ 766,454</u>	<u>\$ 646,574</u>		
An analysis of deprecation by function				
Operating costs	\$ 456,022	\$ 370,811		
Selling and marketing expenses	112,686	110,646		
General and administration expenses	148,739	115,596		
Research and development expenses	33,247	33,872		
	\$ 750,694	\$ 630,925		
An analysis of amortization by function				
Operating costs	\$ 979	\$ 877		
Selling and marketing expenses	1,073	1,207		
General and administration expenses	9,389	9,478		
Research and development expenses	4,319	4,087		
	\$ 15,760	\$ 15,649		
				

	For the Year ended December 31			
	2016	2015		
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)				
Defined contribution plans	\$ 153,073	\$ 131,831		
Defined benefit plans	(35,435)	1,397		
-	117,638	133,228		
Other employee benefits	2,771,329	2,308,129		
Total employee benefits expense	\$2,888,967	\$2,441,357		
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function				
Operating costs	\$1,274,218	\$1,019,226		
Operating expenses	1,614,749	1,422,131		
	<u>\$2,888,967</u>	\$2,441,357		

(1) Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for 2016 and 2015

To be in compliance with the Company Act as amended in May 2015, the proposed amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company stipulate to distribute employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors at the rates no less than 2% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration to directors and supervisors. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on February 24, 2017 and February 25, 2016, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

<u>rectual fate</u>	For the Year End	ded December
	2016	2015
Employees' compensation	3.5%	3.2%

Amount

	For the Year Ended 2016		For the Year Ended 2015			
	Cash	Stock	Stock Cash			
Employees'						
compensation	\$ 88,849	\$ -	\$ 47,087	\$ -		

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Information on the bonus to employees, directors and supervisors approved in shareholders' meetings is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(2) Bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors for 2014

The bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors for 2014 which have been approved in the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2015 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	 Cash		Share	
Bonus to employees	\$ 62,871	\$		-

There was no difference between the amounts of the bonus to employees and the remuneration to directors and supervisors approved in the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2015 and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2015 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

For the Year ended

f. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	December 31			
	2016	2015		
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 260,031	\$ 136,839		
Foreign exchange losses	(<u>608,405</u>)	$(\underline{428,772})$		
	(<u>\$ 348,374</u>)	(<u>\$ 291,933</u>)		

22. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follow:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	'	2016		2015		
Current tax						
In respect of the current year	\$	770,577	\$	515,956		
Adjustments for prior years	(<u>678</u>)	(<u>523</u>)		
		769,899		515,433		
<u>Deferred tax</u>						
In respect of the current year		50,060	(50,943)		
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$	819,959	\$	464,490		

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the Year ended					
_		Decem	ber 31			
	2016 2015					
Profit before tax from continuing operations	\$	2,848,009	\$	1,839,576		
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$	859,131	\$	471,421		
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable						
income		400		3,570		
Tax-exempt income	(93,359)	(654)		
Land value increment tax		38,106		-		
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences		33,269		-		
R&D with tax credits	(14,894)	(12,152)		
Disable persons with tax credits		960)	(681)		
Adjustments for prior years' tax		678)	(523)		
Others	(<u>1,056</u>)		3,509		
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$	819,959	\$	464,490		

The applicable tax rate used above is the corporate tax rate of 17% payable by the Group in ROC, while the applicable tax rate used by subsidiaries in China is 25% and 15%. Tax rates used by other group entities operating in other jurisdictions are based on the tax laws in those jurisdictions.

As the status of 2017 appropriations of earnings is uncertain, the potential income tax consequences of 2016 unappropriated earnings are not reliably determinable.

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows: For the year ended December 31, 2016

Recognized										
	-	ening lance				hange erences	Others		Closing Balance	
	Ва	lance		LUSS	DIII	erences	Ou	1615		marice
Deferred Tax Assets										
Temporary differences										
Allowance for loss on										
inventories	\$	4,659	\$	4,152	(\$	632)	\$	-	\$	8,179

Allowance for impaired					
receivables	26,657	3,490	(2,225)	-	27,922
Defined benefit obligation	2,485	(2,430)	(55)	-	-
Unrealized gross profit	48,022	6,943	(3,859)	-	51,106
Others	<u>-</u>	6,561	3	<u>-</u>	6,564
	81,823	18,716	(6,768)	-	93,771
Loss carryforwards	107,118	80,839	(8,841)	<u>-</u>	179,116
	<u>\$ 188,941</u>	<u>\$ 99,555</u>	(<u>\$ 15,609</u>)	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 272,887</u>
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized exchange gains	\$ 252	\$ 1,139	(\$ 5)	\$ -	\$ 1,386
Defined benefit obligation	-	1,134	50	-	1,184
Withholding tax	296,300	147,342	$(\underline{24,089})$	$(\underline{67,887})$	351,666
	\$ 296,552	<u>\$ 149,615</u>	(\$ 24,044)	(<u>\$ 67,887</u>)	\$ 354,236

For the year ended December 31, 2015 Recognized

			Rec	ognized						
	Or	ening	in I	Profit or	Exc	change			C	losing
	Ва	lance		Loss	Diff	erences	C	Others	Ва	alance
Deferred Tax Assets										
Temporary differences										
Allowance for loss on										
inventories	\$	4,338	\$	382	(\$	61)	\$	-	\$	4,659
Allowance for impaired										
receivables		16,008		11,023	(374)		-		26,657
Defined benefit obligation		2,215		270		-		-		2,485
Unrealized gross profit		49,667	(565)	(1,080)		-		48,022
Others		10,342	(10,026)	(316)		<u>-</u>		
		82,570		1,084	(1,831)		-		81,823
Loss carryforwards		75,525		46,173	(2,567)	(12,013)		107,118
	\$	158,095	\$	47,257	(<u>\$</u>	4,398)	(<u>\$</u>	12,013)	\$ 1	188,941
Deferred tax liabilities										
Temporary differences										
Unrealized exchange gains	\$	-	\$	256	(\$	4)	\$	-	\$	252
Withholding tax		310,887	(3,94 <u>2</u>)	(5,89 <u>5</u>)	(4,750)	2	<u> 296,300</u>
	\$	310,887	(<u>\$</u>	<u>3,686</u>)	(<u>\$</u>	<u>5,899</u>)	(<u>\$</u>	<u>4,750</u>)	\$ 2	<u> 296,552</u>

c. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31		
	2016	2015	
Allowance for impaired			
receivables	<u>\$195,701</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

d. Information about unused loss carry-forward and tax-exemption Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2015 comprised of \vdots

Unused Amount	Expiry Year
\$ 50,837	2023
174,184	2024
278,003	2025
589,263	2026
<u>78,182</u>	-
\$ 1,170,469	

As of December 31, 2016, profits attributable to the following expansion projects were exempted from income tax for a five-year period:

Expansion of Construction Project	Tax-exemption Period
Production of machinery and	January 1, 2013∼December 31, 2016
equipment	

e. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company and subsidiaries, except Instant Reach International Limited are exempted from income tax, Airtac International Group Taiwan Branch, and Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd have been respectively examined and cleared by the ROC tax authority through 2014. The other subsidiaries have also filed business income tax returns by the deadlines set by the local governments.

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The weighted average number of shares outstanding used for the earnings per share computation were as follows:

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

Net profit for the period

	For the year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the			
Company	\$ 1,918,675	\$ 1,367,550	
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings			
per share	1,918,675	1,367,550	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings			
per share	<u>\$ 1,918,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,367,550</u>	

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares):

For the year ended		
Decem	ıber 31	
2016	2015	

Weighted average number of ordinary shares in		
computation of basic earnings per share	179,025	179,025
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Bonus issue to employees or employee remuneration	341	311
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in		
the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>179,366</u>	<u>179,336</u>

If the Company offered to settle bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the bonus would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares was included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

24. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The government grants indicate the governmental subsidies received by subsidiaries in Mainland China from the local finance bureau.

25. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

On April 18, 2016, the Group subscribed for additional new shares of Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd. at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, increasing its continuing interest from 53.66% to 69.44%.

The above transactions were accounted for as equity transactions, since the Group did not cease to have control over these subsidiaries.

	Airtac Industrial	
		Co., Ltd.
Cash consideration paid	\$	101,623
The proportionate share of the carrying amount of the net assets of		
the subsidiary transferred from non-controlling interests	(52,219)
Reattribution of other equity from non-controlling interests		
- Exchange differences arising on the translation of the		
financial statements of foreign operations	(6,052)
 Remeasurement on defined benefit plans 		1,511
Differences arising from equity transaction	\$	44,863

26. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The Group entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which were not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows during the period of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

- a. The Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate fair value of \$1,544,838 thousand during the period of the years ended December 31, 2016. Other trade payables decrease \$619 thousand in total. The cash paid of the Group for acquisition of property, plant and equipment was \$1,545,529 thousand (refer to Note 13).
- b. The Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate fair value of \$2,453,269 thousand during the period of the years ended December 31, 2015. Other non-current assets decrease \$28,917 thousand in total. Other trade payables decrease \$43,192 thousand in total. The cash paid of the Group for acquisition of property, plant and equipment was \$2,467,544 thousand (refer to Note 13).

27. OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENTS

The Group as lessee

Operating leases relate to purpose of office leasing with lease terms between 1 and 10 years. The Group does not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the purpose of office leasing at the expiration of the lease periods.

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

	016	015
Not later than one year	\$ 39,337	\$ 44,26
Later than one year and not later than five years	49,404	44,54!
Later than five years	 264	 2,162
	\$ 89,00	\$ 90,972

December 31. December 31.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2010.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents and equity of the Group comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings, other equity and non-controlling interests.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Key management personnel of the Group review the capital structure on a semiannual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value are close to the fair value.

- 1. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis
 - 1)Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL Structured deposits	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$1,852,023</u>	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$1,852,023</u>
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
Einemaial assats at EV/TDI	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL Structured deposits	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$1,001,937</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$1,001,937</u>

There were no transfers between the level 1 and level 2 during the period of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

2. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs	
Structures deposits	Discounted cash flow.	
	Future cash flows are estimated based on yield rate at	
	the end of the reporting period and contract forward	
	rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of	
	various counterparties.	

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial assets		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Designated as at FVTPL	\$ 1,852,020	\$ 1,001,932
Loans and receivables (Note 1)	5,646,750	5,162,88
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	10,995,380	10,081,70

Note 1: The balances included loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments with no active market, notes receivable, trade receivables, and other receivables.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortization cost, which comprise short-term loans, short-term bills payables, notes payable, trade payables, other payables, and long-term loans (including current portion).

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's main financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, short-term bills payable, notes and trade payables, other payables and loans. The finance department of the Group provides service to business departments, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1.Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see Note (1) below) and interest rates (see Note (2) below).

There had been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

(1) Foreign currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) and of the derivatives exposing to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 31.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the currency USD.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the USD. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit and other equity associated with the functional currency strengthen 1% against the USD. For a 1% weakening of the functional currency against the USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

	US	D Impact
	For the Year e	ended December 31
	2016	2015
Profit and losses	\$ 49,211	\$49,824

This was mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on USD receivables and payables, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

(2) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow loans at both fixed and floating interest rates. To manage this risk, the Group maintains an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Group periodically evaluates hedging activities, view it with interest and consistent with the established risk appetite, using hedging strategies to ensure the most cost-effective.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value risk		
-Financial assets	\$ 687,586	\$ 751,997
-Financial liabilities	10,283,885	9,332,796

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash flow risk		
-Financial assets	1,146,017	1,336,102
-Financial liabilities	-	189,976

Sensitiveness analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would decrease or increase by \$11,461 thousand and \$8,096 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank deposits and borrowings.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and financial guarantees provided by the Group could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are audited and approved by the risk management committee annually.

The Group did transactions with a large number of unrelated customers and, thus, no concentration of credit risk was observed.

The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did

not exceed 1% of gross monetary assets at any time during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Group's concentration of credit risk by geographical locations was mainly in Mainland China, which accounted for 90.76% and 86.48% of the total trade receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

3. Liquidity

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank loans as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (2) below.

(1) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount was derived from the interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

December 31, 2016

	Shorter than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Longer than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Non-interest bearing Fixed interest rate liabilities	\$1,168,150 5,445 \$1,173,595	\$ 104,378 <u>8,257,846</u> <u>\$8,362,224</u>	\$ - _2,037,502 \$2,037,502	\$ - <u>-</u> \$ -
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
	Shorter than 3	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Longer than 5

	months			ye	ars
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing	\$ 828,080	\$ 113,636	\$ -	\$	_
Variable interest rate liabilities	-	-	166,481		-
Fixed interest rate liabilities	40,000	6,846,305	2,469,986		
	\$ 868,080	\$6,959,941	\$2,636,467	\$	_

(2) Financing facilities

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Unsecured bank loans (re-examined annually)		
-Amounts used	\$ 7,811,568	\$ 6,425,542
-Amounts unused	2,261,249	2,263,344
	\$10,072,817	\$ 8,688,886
Secured bank loans		
-Amounts used	\$ 2,477,852	\$ 3,105,096
-Amounts unused	<u> </u>	
	<u>\$ 2,477,852</u>	<u>\$ 3,105,096</u>

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances, transactions, revenue and expenses between the Group and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

(1) Operating transaction

	For the Year ended December 31			
	2016		2015	
Sales of goods				
Other related parties (the responsible person of the party is the director of the Group)	<u>\$</u>	<u>81</u>	\$	1,100

The sales prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties.

The trade receivables from related parties on the date of balance sheet were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<u>Trade Receivables</u>		
Other related parties (the responsible person of the party is		
the director of the Group)	<u>\$</u> 2	<u>\$ -</u>

No expense was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 for allowance for impaired trade receivables with respect to the amounts owed by

related parties.

(2) Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel were as follows:

	For the You	For the Year ended			
	December 31				
	2016	2015			
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 154,889</u>	\$ 114,169			

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Remuneration Committee of Airtac in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

31. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank loans and the electricity tariff guarantee:

	mber 31, 2016	ember 31, 2015
Pledge deposits (classified as debt investment with no active	 	
market)	\$ 8,801	\$ 6,34
Land	890,359	1,049,010
Buildings, net	 2,732,602	 252,293
	\$ 3,631,762	\$ 1,307,650

32. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Group were as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,		
	2016	2015		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 986,202	<u>\$ 482,218</u>		

33. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2016

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 112	2 32.03 (USD: NTD)	\$ 3,576
USD	24,332	2 6.94 (USD: RMB)	779,315
RMB	148,704	4.62 (RMB: NTD)	686,568
		, ,	\$ 1,469,459
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 57	7 32.03 (USD: NTD)	\$ 1,826
USD	178,036	6.94 (USD: RMB)	5,702,145
RMB	17,015	4.62 (RMB: NTD)	78,557
		,	\$ 5,782,528

December 31, 2015

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 192	32.44 (USD: NTD)	\$ 6,220
USD	30,040	6.49 (USD: RMB)	974,349
RMB	29,880	5.00 (RMB: NTD)	149,251
		,	<u>\$ 1,129,820</u>
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	183,840	6.49 (USD: RMB)	\$ 5,962,963
RMB	2,316	5.00 (RMB: NTD)	11,568
		,	<u>\$ 5,974,531</u>

For the year ended in December 31, 2016 and 2015, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains (losses) were (\$348,374) thousand and (\$291,933) thousand respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the group entities.

34. DISCLOSED ITEMS

- (1) Information about significant transactions and (2) investees:
 - 1. Loans provided to other parties (Table 1)
 - 2. Endorsements/guarantees given to other parties (None)
 - 3. Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint controlled entities) (None)

- 4. Purchases or sales of the same marketable securities amounting to at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 5. Acquisition of real estate at costs of at least NT \$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)
- 6. Disposal of real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 4)
- 7. Purchases or sales with related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 5)
- 8. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 6)
- 9. Derivative transactions (Note 7)
- 10. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 8)
- 11. Information for investees (Table 2)
- (3) Information for investments in Mainland China
 - 1. Information for any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 7)
- 2. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (Tables 1 and 7)
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements/guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

- e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and the total of current interest with respect to loans provided.
- f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

35. **SEGMENT INFORMATION**

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were as follows:

Pneumatic components - direct sales - distributors

a. Segment revenues and results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

	Revei	nues		Profit Be	it Before Tax			
	For the Ye			For the Ye				
	Decem			Decem	ber			
	2016	2015		2016		2015		
Pneumatic components								
-Direct sales	\$8,352,963	\$6,884,843	\$	2,796,640	\$	2,184,055		
-Distributors	2,268,655	1,912,326	_	759,559	_	606,644		
Total amounts of								
continuing operations	<u>\$10,621,618</u>	<u>\$8,797,169</u>		3,556,199		2,790,699		
Share of profits of								
associates accounted								
for using the equity								
method			(7,737)	(11,559)		
Interest revenue				27,345		27,848		
Loss on disposal of								
property, plant and								
equipment				516,392	(8,354)		
Net exchange losses			(348,374)	(291,933)		
Net gain arising on								
financial assets								
designated as at								
FVTPL				47,851		30,606		
HQ admin. cost and								
directors' salaries			(756,572)	(608,778)		
Finance costs			(141,881)	(88,953)		
Impairment loss								
recognized on								
investment in			(_	<u>45,214</u>)	_	<u>-</u>		

-	Reve For the Yo Decen			efore Tax ear ended aber 31
	2016	2015	2016	2015
subsidiaries				
Profit before income tax				
from continuing				
operations			<u>\$2,848,009</u>	<u>\$1,839,576</u>

The segment revenues were accounted for the transactions with external customers. No inter-segment sales occurred for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Segment profit represented the profit before tax earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, share of profits of associates, gain recognized on the disposal of interest in former associates, rental revenue, interest income, gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, gain or loss on disposal of financial instruments, exchange gain or loss, valuation gain or loss on financial instruments, finance costs and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. Segment total assets

	2016	2015
Segment assets		
Pneumatic components		
-Direct sales	\$ 17,776,112	\$ 16,558,860
-Distributors	4,832,12	4,598,40
Total segment total assets	22,608,240	21,157,26
Unallocated assets	354,67.	298,75
Consolidated total assets	<u>\$ 22,962,912</u>	\$ 21,456,01

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For the purpose of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

All assets were allocated to reportable segments other than interests in associates accounted for using the equity method, other financial assets, and current and deferred tax assets. Goodwill was allocated to reportable segments. Assets used jointly by reportable segments were allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments.

LOANS PROVIDED TO OTHER PARTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies, Unless Specified Otherwise)

				Financial		Highes	st Balance							Business	Reasons for	Allowance for	Colla	ateral	Financing	Aggregate	
N	О			Statement	Related	for th	e Period	Endir	ng Balance	Actual	Borrowing	Interest	Nature of	Transaction	Short-term	Impairment	Item	Value	Limit for Each	Financing	
		Lender	Borrower	Account	Parties	(N	ote 1)	(N	Note 1)	Aı	nount	Rate	Financing	Amounts	Financing	Loss	Item	varue	Borrower	Limits	Note
() A	Airtac	ATC (Italia) S.R.L	Other	Yes	EUR	4,000	EUR	4,000	EUR	1,500	-	Short-term	\$ -	Revolving	\$ -	-	-	\$4,256,086	\$4,256,086	Note 2
		International		receivables		(NTD	135,600)	(NTD	135,600)	(NTD	50,850)		financing		fund						
		Group											needs								
() A	Airtac	Ningbo Airtac	Other	Yes	USD	,	USD	20,000	USD	9,400	2.69%	Short-term	-	Revolving	-	-	-	4,256,086	4,256,086	Note 2
		International	Automatic	receivables		(NTD1,	,120,984)	(NTD	642,562)	(NTD	301,064)		financing		fund						
		Group	Industrial Co., Ltd										needs								
() A	Airtac		Other	Yes	USD	11,000		11,000		5,000	-	Short-term	-	Revolving	-	-	-	4,256,086	4,256,086	Note 2
		International	(Singapore) Pte.	receivables		(NTD	352,309)	(NTD	352,309)	(NTD	160,141)		financing		fund						
		Group	Ltd.										needs								
() A	Airtac	Airtac Co., Ltd	Other	Yes	USD	10,000	USD	5,000	RMB	7,000	-	Short-term	-	Revolving	-	-	-	4,256,086	4,256,086	Note 2
		International		receivables		(NTD	320,281)	(NTD	160,141)	JPY	124,682		financing		fund						
		Group								(NTD	66,681)		needs								
() A	Airtac		Other	Yes	USD	4,000	USD	2,000	USD	620	-	Short-term	-	Revolving	-	-	-	4,256,086	4,256,086	Note 2
		International	(Malaysia) Sdn.	receivables		(NTD	128,112)	(NTD	64,056)	(NTD	19,857)		financing		fund						
		Group	Bhd.										needs								
1	L A	Airtac Industrial	Airtac International	Other	Yes	NTD	127,000	NTD	127,000	NTD	127,000	0.33%	Short-term	-	Revolving	-	-	-	148,605	148,605	Note 3
		Co. Ltd.	Group Taiwan Branch	receivables									financing		fund						
													needs								

Note 1: Conversion to NTD used the spot exchange rate on December 31, 2016, that is, 1USD=32.0281, 1EUR=33.8999NTD, 1RMB=4.6170NTD, 1JPY=0.2756NTD.

Note 2: According to Company's Loans to Others Procedure, the limits on loans provided to other parties is 40% of the Group's net worth at the end of the period.

Note 3: According to Company's Loans to Others Procedure, the limits on loans provided to other parties is 40% of Airtac Industrial Co. Ltd.'s net worth at the end of the period.

INFORMATION FOR INVESTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies, Unless Specified Otherwise)

			Main		Original Inv	estment	Amount	D	ecembe	r 31, 2015			
			Businesses and		nber 31, 2016	Dece	ember 31, 2015	Shares	0/0	Carrying Amount	Net Income (Loss) of		
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products		(Note1)		(Note1)				the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Airtac International	Airtac Industrial (Hong	Hong Kong	General	USD	87,500	USD	82,500	110,807,418	100	\$ 13,903,541	\$ 2,635,474	\$ 2,635,474	2
Group	Kong) Limited		investment	RMB	153,000	RMB	64,000						
	Ainte e True dine e (I I e e e	Hana Vana	C1	(NTD USD	3,508,860)		2,937,806)	7 000 000	100	2.152	(12.270)	12 270	,, ,
	Airtac Trading (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	General	(NTD	- \	USD (NTD	7,000 224,197)	7,000,000	100	3,153	(12,370)	(12,370	0) 2
	Instant Reach International	British Virgin Island	investment General	USD	2,283	`	8,840	1	100	341,760	175,276	175,276	
	Limited	Diffusit virgin island	investment	EUR	1,000	EUR	1,000	1	100	341,700	175,276	175,276	' ~
	Limited		nivestinent	RMB	17,500	(NTD	317,028)						
				(NTD	187,818)	(1112	317,020)						
	Airtac Holding (Singapore)	Singapore	General	USD	14,000	USD	14,000	14,000,000	100	267,721	(14,989)	(14,989) 2
	Pte. Ltd.	0.10.1	investment	(NTD		(NTD	448,393)						/ -
	AMA Tech Corp.	Tucheng District, New		NTD	186,400	NTD	186,400	10,000,000	20	56,858	(38,684)	7,737	′)
	r	Taipei City	manufacturing		,			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			,	, -	
Instant Reach	Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	Sanxia District, New	Processing, sales	NTD	54,581	NTD	139,503	69,435	69.44	258,715	356,449		-
International Limited		Taipei City	and										
			import/export										
			of machines										
			and										
			components										
	ATC (Italia) S.R.L	Via Mauro Macchi	Production and	EUR	4,000		4,000	4,000,000	100	57,145	10,599		-
		n.27, 20124 Milano	sales of	(NTD	135,600)	(NTD	135,600)						
		(MI)	pneumatic and										
			hydraulic										
			control										
			components										
Airtac Holding	Airtac International	Singapore	Production and	USD	12,500	USD	12,500	12,500,000	100	283,459	(2,591)		-
(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.		sales of	(NTD	400,351)	(NTD	400,351)						
			pneumatic										
			control components										
			and accessories										
	Airtac CO., Ltd.	Japan	Production and	JPY	98,000	JPY	98,000	2,000	100	(25,308)	(12,316)		
	Till tac Co., Etc.	Jupan	sales of	(NTD	27,009)	-	27,009)	2,000	100	(25,500)	(12,510)		
			pneumatic	(1112	27,007)	(1112	27,000)						
			control										
			components										
			and accessories										
	Airtac USA Corporation	USA	Production and	USD	-	USD	-	-	100	-	-		-
			sales of	(NTD	-)	(NTD	-)						
			pneumatic										
			control										
			components										
			and accessories										
ı													
Airtac International	Airtac Industrial (Malaysia)	Malaysia	Production and	MYR	1,000	MYR	1,000	1,000,000	100	(10,420)	(5,989)		-

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main		Original Investment Amount December 31, 2015				Net Incom	e (Loss) of	Share of Profits	Note		
(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Sdn. Bhd.		sales of	(NTD	6,905)	(NTD	6,905)							
			pneumatic control											
			components											
			and accessories											
	Airtac Industrial Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Production and	THB	100,000	THB	100,000	1,000,000	100	79,443	(6,344)		-
			sales of	(NTD	90,500)	(NTD	90,500)							
			pneumatic											
			control											
			components											
			and accessories											

 $Note 1: Conversion \ to \ NTD \ used \ the \ spot \ exchange \ rate \ on \ December \ 31, 2016, \ that \ is, 1 \ USD = 32.0281 \ NTD, 1 \ EUR = 33.8999 \ NTD, 1 \ JPY = 0.2756 \ NTD, 1 \ RMB = 4.6170 \ NTD, 1 \ MYR = 6.9054 \ NTD, 1 \ THB = 0.9050 \ NTD.$

Note2: The amount was eliminated upon consolidation.

Note3: Please refer to Table 7 for information on investment in mainland China.

ACQUISITION OF REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST \$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

		Transaction date or					Where the counterparty is a related party, the previous transfer information			Pricing	Purpose of		
Acquiring company	Title of property	occurrence date	Transaction amount	Payment	Counterparty	Relationship	Owner	Relationship with issuer	Date of transfer	Amount	reference and basis	acquisition and use	Other agreements
Airtac International Group	Plant	2013.11.04- 2016.06.06	\$2,748,041	On progress of completion	Self-building	-	-	-	7	\$ -	N/A	Manufacturing, research and development purpose	-
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Plant	2013.10.22- 2016.01.20	\$ 377,296	On progress of completion	Self-building	-	-	-	1	\$ -	N/A	Manufacturing purpose	-

TABLE 4

DISPOSAL OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT PRICES OF AT LEAST \$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Seller	Property	Event Date	Original Acquisition Date	Carrying Amount	Transaction Amount	Collection	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Counterparty	Relationship	Purpose of Disposal	Price Reference	Other Terms
Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd.	Land and Building	2016.09.20	2008.11~2012.04	\$ 441,449	\$ 800,000	100% collected	\$ 358,551	Jun Yong Enterprises Ltd.	-	Operation Adjustment	Appraisal Report	-

PURCHASES OR SALES WITH RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST \$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

			Non-arm's Length Transaction Transaction and Reason					and Reasons	Notes/Trade Payabl		
Purchaser (Seller)	Counterparty	Relationship	Purchase (Sale)	Amount	% of Total	Payment Term	Unit Price (Note)	Payment Terms (Note)	Balance	% to Total	Note
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	The same parent company	Sales	\$ 4,778,650	86	T/T 120 days	\$-	-	\$ 1,018,362	82	
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	The same parent company	Sales	263,991	5	T/T 120 days	\$-	-	60,512	5	
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	The same parent company	Sales	103,849	2	T/T 120 days	\$-	-	-	-	
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	The same parent company	Sales	181,218	3	T/T 120 days	\$-	-	58,074	5	
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	ATC (Italia) S.R.L	The same parent company	Sales	104,809	2	T/T 120 days	\$-	-	38,255	3	
Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	The same parent company	Sales	1,519,401	89	T/T 120 days	-	-	342,890	86	
Airtac International Group	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	Sales	380,890	52	T/T 120 days	-	-	78,461	32	
Airtac International Group	Airtac Industrial Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	154,581	21	T/T 120 days	-	-	47,634	19	
Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd	The same parent company	Sales	1,703,839	18	T/T 120 days	-	-	460,262	20	

Note: The sales prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to the third parties.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

					Ove	rdue	Amounts Received	
Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover rate (%)	Amount	Actions Taken	in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	The same parent company	\$ 1,018,362	5	\$ -	-	\$ 833,636	\$-
Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	The same parent company	342,890	5	-	-	175,658	-
Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd	The same parent company	460,262	5	-	-	201,347	-
Airtac International Group	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	301,064	Note 1	-	-	-	-
Airtac International Group	Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	Subsidiary	219,308	Note 1	-	-	-	-
Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	249,272	Note 1	-	-	249,272	-
Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	548,459	Note 1	-	-	-	-
Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd.	Airtac International Group	The parent company	139,962	Note 1	-	-	-	-

Note: The financial statement account is other receivables. Therefore, there is no turnover rate.

INFORMATION FOR INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

				Accumulated Investment Outflow from	Investment Per		Accumulated Investment Outflow from Taiwan as of	Net income of	% of Ownership - Direct or	Investment Gain (Loss) Recognized	Carrying Amount as of	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of	
Investee	Main Businesses and		Method of	Taiwan as of			December 31,	Investee	Indirect	for the Period	December 31,		
Company Name	Products	Paid-in Capital (Note 2	Investment	January 1, 2015	Outflow	Inflow	2015	Company	investment	(Note 2)	2015	2015	Note
Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Production of pneumatic control components and auxiliary components	USD 52,000 RMB 66,000 (NTD 1,970,183		N/A	\$ -	\$-	N/A	\$ 1,243,313	100	\$ 1,203,936	\$ 7,244,245	N/A	
Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Production of pneumatic control components	USD 6,000 (NTD 192,169)	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	510,157	100	502,933	2,138,530	N/A	
Airtac (China) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and agency of pneumatic	USD 18,000 RMB 126,000 (NTD 1,158,248)	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	812,413	100	815,336	3,874,533	N/A	
Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and agency of pneumatic	USD 1,500 RMB 23,000 (NTD 154,233)	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	192,185	100	192,185	362,961	N/A	
Jianliang (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and agency of	USD - (NTD -	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	1,940	100	1,940	-	N/A	
Guangdong Airtac Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and agency of	RMB - (NTD -)	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	100	-	-	N/A	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2016	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: The ways to invest in companies in Mainland China are classified into three types below. Mark the type of investment:

- 1. Direct investment in China.
- 2. Investment in China through a company registered in the third region.
- 3. Other ways.
- Note 2: The amount was calculated based on financial statements audited by a multinational accounting firm having a cooperative relationship with an accounting firm in Taiwan.
- Note 3: Conversion to NTD used the spot exchange rate on December 31, 2016, that is, 1 USD=32.0281 NTD, 1RMB=4.6170 NTD.

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

				Transaction Details				
							% of Consolidated	
No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note)	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	Sales or Assets	
0	Airtac International Group	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Trade receivables \$	78,461	General terms and	-	
						conditions		
		Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Other receivable	301,064	General terms and	1%	
						conditions		
		Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Sales revenue	380,890	General terms and	4%	
			_		21 0	conditions		
		Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Sell property, plant and	21,550	General terms and	-	
		A. (I I (1/II IZ) I (1 I	1	equipment	210.200	conditions	10/	
		Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited		Dividends receivable	219,308	General terms and	1%	
		ATC /Italia) C.D.I.	1	Otherwood	F0.0F0	conditions		
		ATC (Italia) S.R.L	1	Other receivable	50,850	General terms and	-	
		Aintee Industrial (Molecusia) Cdm Phd	1	Other receivable	10.057	conditions		
		Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	1	Other receivable	19,837	General terms and	-	
		Airtac Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivable	66.696	conditions General terms and		
		Airtac Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivable	00,000	conditions	-	
		Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	Other receivable	160 1/1	General terms and	1%	
		Antac international (Singapore) i te. Ltd.	1	Offici receivable	100,141	conditions	1 /0	
		Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Sales revenue	11 010	General terms and	_	
		7 Hitac Hotastrar Co., Etc		Sales revenue	11,717	conditions	_	
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	1	Trade receivables	17 631	General terms and	_	
		Till tac (Clinia) Co., Eta		Trade receivables	17,001	conditions		
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	1	Sales revenue	154.581	General terms and	1%	
		Till tale (Crimia) Co., Eta	1	Sures revenue	101,001	conditions	170	
		Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Sales revenue	81.661	General terms and	1%	
		Savinguong i made i rationalize industrial con 2 ta		cures revenue	01,001	conditions	170	
		Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Trade receivables	31,992	General terms and	-	
		,			,	conditions		
1	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co.,Ltd	Airtac International Group	2	Trade receivables	57,790	General terms and	_	
		1			,	conditions		
		Airtac International Group	2	Sales revenue	78,249	General terms and	1%	
						conditions		
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	3	Trade receivables	1, 018,362	General terms and	4%	
						conditions		
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	4,778,650	General terms and	45%	
						conditions		
		Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	263,991	General terms and	2%	
						conditions		
		Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Trade receivables	60,512	General terms and	-	
						conditions		
		Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	103,849	General terms and	1%	
						conditions		
		ATC (Italia) S.R.L	3	Sales revenue	104,809	General terms and	1%	
						conditions		
		ATC (Italia) S.R.L	3	Trade receivables	38,255	General terms and	-	
						conditions		

					Transaction De	tails	
No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Natura of Polationship (Note)	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	% of Consolidated Sales or Assets
1	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Nature of Kerationship (Note)	Trade receivables		General terms and	Sales of Assets
1	Thingbo Airtae Automatic metastrar Co., Etc	Tittac International (Singapore) Te. Etc.	3	Trade receivables	30,074	conditions	_
		Airtac International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	181,218	General terms and	2%
		(80 f 7) - 101 101			,	conditions	
		Airtac Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	17,861	General terms and	-
						conditions	
2	Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	27,515	General terms and	-
						conditions	
		Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sell property, plant and	23,543	General terms and	-
		A (Cl.:) C I I		equipment	242.000	conditions	10/
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	3	Trade receivables	342,890	General terms and	1%
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	1 510 401	conditions General terms and	14%
		Afriac (Clinia) Co., Liu	3	Sales revenue	1,319,401	conditions	14 /0
		Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	38.802	General terms and	-
		I make make and con, sale		Sures reversue	20,002	conditions	
		Airtac International Group	2	Sales revenue	16,926	General terms and	_
						conditions	
		Airtac International Group	2	Trade receivables	16,117	General terms and	-
						conditions	
		ATC (Italia) S.R.L	3	Sales revenue	28,537	General terms and	-
			_			conditions	
		ATC (Italia) S.R.L	3	Trade receivables	10,559	General terms and	-
		Ainte a Intermedianal (Cinganana) Dto I td	3	Trade receivables	24 110	conditions	
		Airtac International (Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	3	Trade receivables	24,119	General terms and conditions	-
		Airtac International (Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	76.809	General terms and	1%
		I mate international (originate) i tenzia.		Sures revenue	70,000	conditions	170
3	Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd.	3	Trade receivables	460,262	General terms and	2%
					·	conditions	
		Airtac (Jiangsu) Automatic Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	1,703,839	General terms and	16%
						conditions	
4	Airtac International Group (Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	3	Sales revenue	28,116	General terms and	-
			_			conditions	
		Airtac Industrial (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	3	Trade receivables	28,056	General terms and	-
		Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	19 242	conditions General terms and	_
		Afriac filaustriai Co., Liu	3	Sales revenue	10,343	conditions	-
		Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Trade receivables	11.939	General terms and	_
		I make make and con, sale		11446 16651 46165	11,505	conditions	
5	Airtac Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue	26,215	General terms and	-
						conditions	
6	Airtac Industrial Co., Ltd	Airtac International Group	2	Trade receivables	79,876	General terms and	-
						conditions	
		Airtac International Group	2	Sales revenue	72,787	General terms and	1%
		Ainte a Laterra etiano I Consum	2	Oth an managinal Line	100.000	conditions	4.0/
		Airtac International Group	2	Other receivables	139,962	General terms and	1%
		Airtac International Group	2	Non-operating income	5.050	conditions General terms and	
		7 mac international Group		14011-operating income	5,950	conditions	-
7	Airtac Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited	Guangdong Airtac Automatic Industrial Co., Ltd	1	Dividends receivable	249.272	General terms and	2%
	(- 6 - 6)	0 0 111 111 1111 1111			,	conditions	_,-
		Airtac (China) Co., Ltd	1	Dividends receivable	548,459	General terms and	5%

				Transaction Details			
							% of Consolidated
No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note)	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	Sales or Assets
						conditions	

Note: No 1. Represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

No 2. Represents the transactions from subsidiary to parent company.

No 3. Represents the transactions from subsidiary to subsidiary.